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wish he would "get rid of that terrible word 'urinogenital.'" On page 190 the suprasternal bones are spoken of as cartilaginous in origin, and are also regarded as representing the episternum of the lower vertebrates, but the episternum is membranous in origin. On page 202 there is a confusion in relation to the maxillary bones and "their cartilaginous representatives" in the lower vertebrates. The printing of the new edition is an improvement on the first, especially that of the cuts. We commend the work in the highest terms as a clear, accurate, and modern account of the development of man.

J. S. K.

The Arthropods and Cœlenterates of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagoes.¹—In this part of this work are five articles dealing with certain groups of Arthropods and Cœlenterates and a notice of two parasitic worms. Professor S. J. Hickson treats of the Gorgonacea and certain other Alcyonarians. Thirteen species of Gorgoniids are enumerated, of which six are regarded as new, all coming from water of thirty fathoms or less in depth. A single species of Pennatula was found and a new species of Eunephthya is described. Mr. Borrodaile deals with the twenty-three species of hydroids collected, eight of them being new. Lictorella shows some interesting features, there being, besides the normal hydrotheca, others nearly four times as large, each with a hydranth at the bottom. These are regarded by Borrodaile as gonothecæ, although no gonophores were found, and on this account he would not agree with some authorities in uniting Lictorella with Lafœa, since in the former there would not be any Coppinia condition. Synthecium also presents some problems for solution. An interesting habitat is recorded for an unidentified species of Campanularia. It occurred attached to the body of a sea snake. Borrodaile recalls in this connection a similar association of a species of Stylactis with a fish but has overlooked Fewkes' *Hydrichthys mirus* which occurred on a teleost on the south coast of New England.

The hermit crabs are discussed by Major Alcock, who enumerates twenty-six species, of which four are new. The shrimps of the family Alpheidæ were especially numerous, and H. Coutière enumerates seventy-six species belonging to the group, a large proportion of these being regarded as new. Twenty species of Hemiptera are

¹ Gardiner, J. S., ed. *The Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagoes*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Engl., 1905. Vol. 2, pt. 4, pp. 807-921, pls. 67-87, text figs.

catalogued by W. L. Distant, all of which were previously known from British India. A. E. Shipley records a species each of Nematode and Trematode worms.

J. S. K.

Townsend's Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts.¹—This book is all that its name implies and it is much more. Not only is it one of the most important recent contributions to faunal literature, but the extended notes on the habits of many birds make it a valuable treatise in ornithological bionomics. Of the three hundred and fifty-two large pages, the first seventy-three consist of nine chapters on topography and faunal areas; the birds of the ocean, the beaches, the dunes, the salt and the fresh marshes, and the ponds; lighthouse records; and the ornithological history of the County. It will be apparent that the stress is laid on the water birds in these introductory chapters, and this is only natural in view of the fact that Essex is a maritime county, and that Ipswich, with its beach, marshes, and dunes, is one of the most interesting localities ornithologically on the coast, besides being the summer home of the author. So, too, the biographical matter contained in the Annotated List which makes up the bulk of the volume is chiefly in connection with the birds of the sea and the shore, including, however, such passerine species as the Horned Lark, the Snow Bunting, the Lapland Longspur, and the Ipswich Sparrow. These notes on the habits of birds are almost entirely original, the results of Dr. Townsend's patient and penetrating observations covering many years of field work as collector and observer. The treatment of certain of the more interesting species is minute and well-nigh exhaustive,—though the author very properly confines himself to the habits as manifested in Essex County and has nothing to say, for instance, of the breeding habits of birds that do not breed in the County. Thus the account of the Herring Gull occupies seven and a half pages, in which, among other things, is advanced the theory that the large flocks of gulls found in summer on the Ipswich shore are made up of daily visitors from the Maine breeding-grounds. Dr. Townsend also treats the Black Duck very fully and presents interesting data as to the status of *Anas obscura rubripes*, the recently separated subspecies. Con-

¹ Townsend, Charles Wendell, M. D. *The Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts*. Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 3, 352 pp., frontispiece, map. 4to, published by the Club, Cambridge, Mass., 1905. \$2.50.